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With Sunday Morning Edition.

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Mr. Cleveland's Second Nomination.

It is not of common knowledge, but yet a fact that in the winter and early spring of 1883 the situation was canvassed with the view of denying Mr. Cleveland renomination.

The opposition was based upon three grounds: (1) Personal unpopularity; (2) the tariff message of the previous December, which had offended protection democrats; and (3) Mr. Cleveland's own pronouncement against a second term.

Mr. Cleveland's unpopularity was at the time marked by the carriage in the White House had been cold and unresponsive, and his distribution of patronage had caused loud and wide complaints. There were democratic leaders who would not call on him because of disappointments they had suffered at his hands.

The tariff message had provoked much bickering. Mr. Gorman, the leading democrat of the Senate, and manager of the campaign resulting in Mr. Cleveland's election, and Mr. Whitney, secretary of the Navy, had tried to persuade Mr. Cleveland not to send in such an extreme deliverance. Mr. Randall, who was not a member of the White House coterie, was of course opposed to it. He was the frankest and the ablest protection democrat of his day.

Mr. Cleveland had declared against a second term, and in an argument considered very strong. But he had done so under the inspiration of extreme thankfulness for favors received, and before he had tasted of national power. He had speedily been cured of his modesty and abatement, and now craved what he had appeared to put behind him.

The movement was weak because of the lack of a leader. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Whitney were out of the question, being members of the cabinet. Neither would have opposed their chief. Mr. Gorman was not considered of presidential size. David B. Hill had not become a national quantity. Judge Thurman was in retirement, and only a memory, while Mr. Hendricks, who might have been willing to lead, was dead.

Mr. Cleveland saw peril, not so much at the national convention, as, later, in the campaign; and he tried to hedge in the tariff. He sent Mr. Gorman and W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania to the convention with a plank straddling the tariff; but Henry Watterson, who was present as a delegate, would not accept it, and forced a platform declaration in strict accordance with the presidential message. He held Mr. Cleveland to the record the latter had made.

Mr. Cleveland was renominated by acclamation. No other course was open. He was Cleveland, and "bust" it proved to be Cleveland, and "bust" his personal unpopularity could not be eliminated, and his wabbling on the tariff injured him in circles where before he had been considered inflexible. The change of view was a decided cut no figure. That was excused, on the score that he had spoken at a time when not qualified to speak. It was regarded as a sort of youthful indiscretion.

The Guggenheim Plan.

Daniel Guggenheim's proposition before the federal industrial relations commission that the United States should provide work for all men, with other measures of radical social reform, is certain to cause widespread discussion, as the suggestion of a man of "big business" and an employer of many thousands. He advocates government control of the unemployed, the sick and the old. He also urged an increasing range of profit-sharing by employees as a means of allaying discontent. This is state socialism of pronounced character. It partakes strongly of the British departures of late years in the direction of state ownership of the aged and unfortunate, and if it is seriously considered it must be measured with a reference to a possible radical change in the revenue system of the United States. To carry out Mr. Guggenheim's plan of action would impose a burden upon the federal government and call for a material increase of income.

It will gratify those who have been solicitous concerning the morals of the District of Columbia to note that it was necessary to go over into Maryland to find a poolroom.

There can be no disputing the mathematics of theatrical managers who believe that the number of bad shows can be reduced by closing some of the theaters.

The Special Deputies at Roosevelt.

The shooting of a score of strikers at Roosevelt, N. J., the other day by a squad of special deputy sheriffs is now under investigation, twenty-two of the sheriffs having been named in the slaughter in the case of the death of the workman who was slain in the melee. Much indignation has been expressed both in labor circles and elsewhere on the score of the employment of armed men as private guards and their action without positive warrant in attacking a crowd of strikers. A bill has been introduced in the Senate making it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ armed men on their premises for any purpose.

There seems little doubt that the action of the deputies in this case was precipitate. A number of the strikers had gathered at the railroad station and boarded a train that had just halted—it was first asserted, but now is disproved, that they stopped the train by obstructing the track—to search for strikebreakers. They claim that it was their purpose merely to argue with the men if any were found headed for the works to take the places of the strikers. Whatever their motive, their presence

on the train alarmed some of the passengers, who made an outcry, and the deputies rushed to the scene, and, according to some witnesses, began firing immediately.

As in all cases of encounters between strikers and deputies there is a conflict of statements respecting the course of events. It is asserted on behalf of the deputies that the strikers made the first attack and fired the first shot. A town policeman testifies that the strikers were not armed and that the deputies fired first. Doubtless the truth will be fully disclosed in the trial, but meanwhile it is important to bear in mind that however improper may have been the course of the armed guards their presence at the works was rendered more or less necessary by the militant attitude of the strikers, who had in this case, as in so many others in this country, endeavored to prevent the operation of the plant.

It is almost a fixed principle of municipal and state procedure now to leave a manufacturing concern to its own devices in the first stages of a militant strike, the constabulary being employed only after blood has been shed. If a law is passed prohibiting the employment of armed men for the protection of works and workers from the hostilities of strikers the state must assume the responsibility of safeguarding life and property. Apart from the question of the guilt of the deputies in this particular case, it cannot be forgotten that their presence at the works at Roosevelt was a consequence of a condition that has developed through the permissive attitude of municipal authorities with respect to conflicts between workers and employers.

Bryan and Sullivan.

There is a revival of the story that the cabinet was divided last fall on the candidacy of Roger Sullivan for the Senate, and that the division caused the President to make an exception of Mr. Sullivan and withhold endorsement of him. He endorsed all other democratic candidates of any consequence. Mr. Bryan, it will be remembered, drew the line at the man he had once characterized as "a political highwayman." He visited Indiana and spoke for Mr. Shively, and Ohio and spoke for the party's senatorial candidate there, but passed Illinois by. He could not stomach the action the democrats of the Sucker state had taken.

Mr. Burleson took the other course, and included Illinois in his stumping itinerary. All democratic candidates regularly nominated looked alike to him. If Mr. Sullivan suited the democrats of his own state he suited him. As a regular Texas democrat he gave his hand to the regular Illinois democrat.

The argument was with Mr. Burleson, and against Mr. Bryan. Indeed, in practically bolting the Sullivan nomination, Mr. Bryan involved himself in a contradiction. He had complained in 1896 of democrats refusing to accept his candidacy, and had read them a lecture on party regularity. He had insisted that, as the party candidate regularly nominated, he was entitled to the support of every voter claiming to be a democrat. He blistered the so-called gold democrats with his choicest maledictions. He considered that they were making too much of their conscience. Mr. Sullivan is more of a philosopher in defeat than Mr. Bryan. He has not berated the democrats who refused to support him—has not told them that they are outside the party and can return only in sackcloth and ashes. May be he intends to try again. In that event he will have a better chance of preparing no black list now. Forgiveness and forget is sometimes difficult in politics, but a good policy, there as elsewhere, when possible.

Meanwhile, next year is to be considered. At Baltimore when the pinch came Mr. Sullivan ranged his delegation with the Wilson men, but helped the nomination. Will he be a Wilson man for renomination? Will Mr. Burleson's help last year, though ineffective, insure to Mr. Wilson's benefit when Illinois is called in the next democratic national convention, and later, when the republicans are met in battle array? Mr. Sullivan may be important then, and especially if Illinois should furnish him the first or second man on their national ticket.

The decision of ex-Senator Beveridge to go abroad and become a war correspondent causes only one fear. His aggressive temperament is likely to make him want to do all the fighting himself.

Our Earnest Militia.

There are Chicago Board of Trade men who will not hold blooded enough to explain the high cost of wheat by the simple declaration that some people are necessarily luckier than others.

Military critics intimate that absence of official news indicates one of two things—either the military are in a position of contemplation or that there is nothing new to discuss.

Having registered his protest against an Albany jury, Col. Roosevelt is armed in advance with explanation in case Mr. Barnes wins his libel suit.

At all events it is believed that the case of Mr. Newman can be settled without applying for an amendment to the United States Constitution.

Questions concerning encroachments on the territory of Liberia call renewed attention to a most interesting experiment in self-government.

The Excise Inquiry.

Apparently the Senate filibuster is on in earnest, the republicans having reached an agreement to do everything possible to prevent the passage at this session of the shipping bill. In consequence of this program an embargo has been put upon all routine morning business in the Senate, inasmuch as this is still the "legislative day" of last Friday, the Senate merely recessing from day to day and thereby cutting off the usual "morning hour," in which miscellaneous matters are in order. The republicans have determined that as long as the democrats refuse to allow the morning hour, in order to hasten action, there shall be no morning business by unanimous consent. This is the usual course of the filibuster. It is, however, productive of some hardships to wholly innocent interests. For example, it is now preventing action on the resolution enlarging the powers of the select committee named to investigate the District excise board. Until that resolution is adopted no work can be done along this line. It is highly important that this committee start operations promptly. Definite charges of an ignoring of the spirit and even the letter of the new excise law have been made and the public now looks for a thorough probing of the situation. Such charges have been floating about ever since the action of the excise board some weeks ago granting and refusing license renewals and it is urgently important that the facts should be made known. The committee cannot proceed effectively without the additional power proposed by the reso-

lution to summon witnesses and administer oaths, and there can be no doubt of the willingness of the entire membership of the Senate that the resolution should be passed. It will not advance the prospects of the shipping bill in the slightest nor aid in the filibuster for this action to be permitted promptly.

Reports of an effort to undermine President Wilson's prospects for a second term arouse fears that there may be dangerous as well as deserving demagogues.

When an eminent legislator decides that he must use strategy his first move is to jump on the next innocent appropriation bill that he sees.

President Wilson's admirers now pronounce him not only one of the greatest of great Americans, but one of the grandest of grandfathers.

England may welcome any little interchanges with America, as matters that can be adjusted without the aid of an interpreter.

Senator Burton's speech on the ship bill impresses the fact that the way to an oration's finish may be as long as that to tipping.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Advanced Ideas.

"I understood that you were strongly in favor of advanced ideas." "I am," replied Senator Sorghum. "Didn't you observe the interest I took in some of those appropriation bills? 'But how do they apply to the advancement of learning?'" "They don't. They apply to the advancement of money to my constituents."

Municipal Psychology.

A city's made of patient stuff. When worthy strangers strike it. The more they tell it that it's tough. The more it seems to like it.

Decorated Mentality.

"Your mind seems very much ruffled," said the observing friend.

"No wonder," replied the irritable man. "My wife talks to me for hours about the spring fashions."

Locating the Danger.

"Debt has been the ruin of many a man."

"Yes," replied Mr. Cassius Chees. "It's likely to be especially ruinous to the man who lends the money."

No Contender.

"I'm ever neutral," said the man of nature conscientious; "I always do the best I can. With platitudes sententious. So when a question they propound I let them fully state it. And then declare in tones profound That I'll investigate it."

"The problems that the times enroll. I launch them all together. Then put them in a pigeonhole. And talk about the weather. And even climate does not miss My sage deliberation. I sometimes say that even this Requires investigation."

Savage and Futile Warfare.

From the New York Evening Post.

The world will wait with interest for an official justification from Berlin of the German air raid upon non-combatants in undefended English towns. In truth, it cannot be justified. It has no warrant in international law. It is against both the spirit and the letter of The Hague convention. No military necessity can be pleaded for it. It is a bit of pure savagery in warfare. We assert this not because the Germans did it, but because it was done at all. Whoever does it ought to fall under the heaviest condemnation of civilized men. We do not say that the British would not have done the same thing in the German place. But we say that war might do it. Who can tell to what brutalities the fierce passions of men, once let loose in murderous warfare, are not impelled? But there are laws by which all such inhumanities must be judged. There are the rules of war, there are the agreements of nations, there is the conscience of mankind. All these may be invoked against the raining of death by night from the sky upon private houses, unarmed and undefended.

Our Earnest Militia.

One is apt to think his own business the most important in the world. Perhaps little harm is done because this is so. On the other hand, the man who believes his work will do it better than one who does not. It is not surprising, therefore, that the National Guard officers to the number of 400 in session at Albany should adopt a resolution favoring a bill being enacted which would make it compulsory for every able-bodied male between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight to have sufficient military training to fit him for service. Perhaps the first thoughts to come to the mind at the idea are "militarism," "armed camp," "loss of old-time liberty," etc. But one should not be alarmed by such notions. One should rather be pleased that these officers have made such a suggestion. There is absolutely no danger of the country turning back on one of its greatest traditions in this fashion. The fact that the officers have presented the idea, however, shows that they are very earnest and that, no doubt, is the reason that New York has the best militia in the nation.

American Copper.

Russia, not normally a buyer of American copper, is now buying the metal here on such a scale as to send the price up. The profound philosophy of the metals market have a strong suspicion that Russia is buying for war purposes. It is not unlikely, and considering the enormous amounts of copper needed by all the belligerents we would suggest that if the allies are apprehensive that American copper will reach Germany and Austria they buy the entire American surplus.

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The American Copper.

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune. An American correspondent abroad declares that it is of course impossible for this country with respect to the war has not pleased the belligerents on either side. Which might be cited as the best available evidence that this country has pursued the correct course.

A Dry Washington.

From the St. Louis Republic. Washington has had a narrow escape from having prohibition forced upon it. Yet, regardless of the merits of the case, it is apparently in for that experience at no distant time, unless present tendencies change.

Ahead of the Schedule.

From the Detroit Free Press. Another big battle in the war that doesn't begin until next May is being fought about the Alsace river.

Dry.

From the Philadelphia Evening Ledger. Washington can never be drier than Congress.

Hecht's Company

SPECIAL: A new double-face Columbia Record by George O'Connor, Washington's favorite singer of coon songs—Mississippi Barbecue and Alabama Jamboree.

Hecht's Company



Men's Furnishings

A Clean Sweep

Men's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Neglige Shirts..... 55c

Of percale and madras, coat style. The majority have soft cuffs.

Men's Shirts, in New Spring Styles..... 89c

Of heavy madras and rep in a host of colors and patterns. Regularly \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Men's Heavy Tub Silk Shirts..... \$1.95

In conservative and swagger patterns and colors. Warranted to wash and hold their color.

Men's Underwear the 50c Kind..... 35c

Choice of shirt and drawers of high-grade jersey ribbed cotton. Neatly finished at neck and waist.

Men's Underwear the \$1.00 Kind..... 59c

Of wool and wool fleeced. The majority of these garments are shirts. Gray only.

Men's Union Suits Made to Sell at \$1.25 79c and \$1.50.....

Of heavy ribbed cotton, natural color only. Mostly large sizes.

Men's Lisle Hose Regular 12 1/2c Value..... 9c

Woven with high spliced heels and double soles. Black and colors.

Men's Silk Hose Our 25c Kind..... 19c

A Good, Serviceable Hose of fine silk, woven with double heels and toes. Black and colors.

Men's Nightrobes That Were 50c..... 35c

A splendid "bed garment," of soft warm flannel, in various patterns.

A Clean Sweep in the Boys' and Girls' Department

Chinchilla Coats for Girls..... \$3.45

Regular prices, \$5.98 to \$6.98; smart juvenile styles in various colors; also styles of curly boucles, zibelines and novelty effects. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' "Tubproof" Dresses..... 82c

Made to sell at \$1.00 and \$1.29; materials include percale, gingham, galatea and figured crepes; variously trimmed with bits of embroidery and self material.

Children's \$4.98 Winter Coats..... \$2.39

Cute styles of chinchillas, chevots, fancy wool plaids and mixtures; self and velvet collars. Sizes for tots of 2 to 6 years.

Children's \$5.98 Winter Coats..... \$3.40

Smartly made single-breasted effects, of chinchilla, zibelines and boucles; adorned with plush collars and cuffs; warmly lined. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Children's \$7.98 to \$9.98 Coats..... \$5.65

Plushes, velvets, corduroys, chinchillas and zibelines are the materials in the popular shades and trimming effects. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Men's Foot Model \$2.87 \$4.00 Shoes.....

For a value out of the ordinary, typical of the many in the Shoe Department we commend the men of Washington to this special lot of Foot Model Shoes. Choice of button, lace and blucher models. All sizes and widths, in tan calf, dull velour, mahogany and patent colt. Goodyear welt. Third Floor.

A Clean Sweep of Women's Apparel



Coats of Zibeline, Boucles and Chevots..... \$8.50

Magnificent styles of warm, serviceable fabrics, with plush collars and wide self stitched belts. Colors include blue, brown, gray and black.

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses \$9.65

The season's loveliest effects developed of silk messaline, crepe de chine and satin duchesse. Plain and according pleated skirts. All colors.

Another Shipment of \$2.98 Silk Petticoats \$1.25

Correctly and gracefully made to conform with the advance garment styles. Of heavy silk messaline and all-silk jersey. Assorted pleated bottoms.

Saturday's Clean Sweep News--Important!

A Clean Sweep Sale

Of the Finest Clothes in the World

At Unparalleled Bargain Prices

Society Brand

Aristocrat-ic Brand

You can't get anywhere else Suits and Overcoats that are made like these Society Brand and Aristocrat-ic Clothes. They're unparalleled bargains at these reduced prices. Their duplicates are on the backs of Washington's best dressed men—men who bought them at regular prices in preference to all others.

They are not to be likened to the unsalable outputs of obscure makers with values on them that they never brought.

Big Choosing Tomorrow--Get in Early

Men's and Young Men's \$7.65

\$12.50 Suits.....

Men's and Young Men's \$7.65

\$12.50 and \$15 Overcoats.....

Men's and Young Men's \$15

and \$17.50 Suits..... \$9.95

Men's and Young Men's \$9.95

\$15 and \$17.50 Overcoats.....

Men's and Young Men's \$13.50

\$20 and \$22.50 Suits.....

Men's and Young Men's \$14.50

\$20 & \$22.50 Overcoats.....

Men's and Young Men's \$17.95

\$25 and \$27.50 Suits.....

Men's and Young Men's \$18.50

\$25 & \$27.50 Overcoats.....

Men's and Young Men's \$24.50

\$32.50 to \$45.00 Suits.....

Men's and Young Men's \$24.50

\$32.50 & \$35 Overcoats.....

Men's and Young Men's \$14.50

\$25 & \$30 Tuxedo Suits.....

Men's and Young Men's \$27.50

\$37.50 & \$40 Overcoats.....

Men's and Young Men's \$12.50 Mackinaws, \$7.50

The Society Clothes Shop at Hechts'—First Floor



Boys' \$5.00 and \$6.00 Norfolk Suits..... \$3.95

Mammoth styles of all-wool chevot and sturdy corduroys; some with 2 pairs of pants; taped seams. Sizes 6 to 18 years; also Russian, Sailor, Oliver Twist and Middy Cloth Suits. In sizes 2 1/2 to 9 years.

Boys' \$7.50 Norfolk Suits..... \$5.95

Each suit with 2 pair of pants, of all-wool fancy chevots, cassimeres and blue serges; taped seams. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Boys' \$4 and \$5 Overcoats..... \$2.35

Warm, Comfortable, Stylish Coats, in the Russian effect that button to neck; some half belted, others with belt all around; chinchillas and wool mixtures. Sizes 2 1/2 to 9 years.

Boys' \$2.00 and \$2.50 Wash Suits..... 95c

Splendidly made and up-to-date in every respect; all white and fancy linens, galateas, chambrays and rep styles; Oliver Twist, sailor, Russian and Dutch effects. Sizes 2 1/2 to 9 years.

Boys' 50c Knicker Pants..... 37c

Well made and finished, of serviceable wool mixtures in gray and tan effects. Have side and hip pockets; also blue serge and corduroy. Sizes 7 to 18 years.



Misses' and Juniors' Fur-Trimmed Suits, \$11.75

What are they worth? Well, we've sold duplicates at \$29.50 that were considered splendid values. Now see what you can save. They are designed in the chic military style with flare skirts and trimmings of skunk opossum fur at neck; materials are chevots and diagonals; linings are of satin.

Men, Buy a Good Hat Now

for a Dollar

Yes, men, we've even included a large number of Imported Velour Hats in shades of gray, tan, navy and black; also Soft Hats and Derbies in all the correct styles. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 were the former prices. Tomorrow, choice at \$1.00.



Children's Rah Rah Hats, 39c

Of chinchilla and astrakhan, in gray, blue, brown, etc. Made with inside bands.

Boys' 50c Storm Caps, 39c

Clean Sweeps of BED WEAR

\$2.50 Blankets, Pair, \$1.79

White Woolnap Blankets, with pink or blue borders; bound in silk.

14c Pillowcases, 8 1/2c

Of heavy bleached muslin; size 45x36 inches. Finished with deep hems.

50c Bed Sheets, 29c

Of bleached muslin; size 72x90 inches. Deep hems and welt seams.

Hechts' Seventh Street